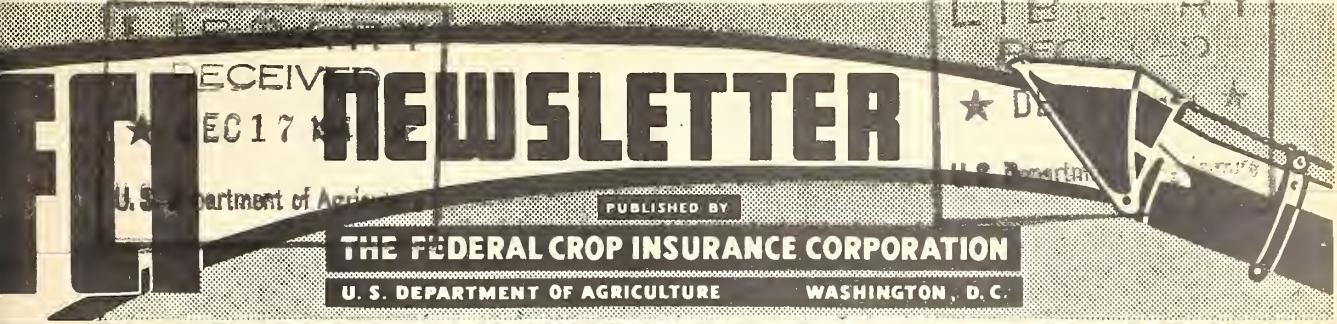


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December 1941

Number 33

## 1943 PROGRAM TAKES SHAPE AT DENVER 1942 SIGN-UP TOPS LAST YEAR; 1941 LOSSES HEAVY

**450,000 Units Insured;  
1941 Claims Total  
128,000**

The score for number of farms insured in 1942 was 450,293 as of November 15. With the spring wheat deadline still several months away, this figure already exceeds the 1941 winter and spring wheat sign-up by more than 33,000. Also, 1942 insured acreage exceeds last year's by nearly half a million acres. Insured production has moved up from  $109\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels to over 130 million.

The big four among states in the 1942 sign-up are Nebraska with 73,605 farms insured; Kansas with 58,494; Illinois with 45,328; and Missouri with 42,151. Although Kansas dropped a little from last year from the standpoint of contracts written and insured acreage, her insured production went up about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels over last year, which seems to indicate that more higher yielding farms are coming into the program.

Four states more than doubled last year's participation. They are: Michigan, 15,345 in 1941

### READ THE NEWS!

1943 Conference . . . . .	.1
Sign-Up and Indemnity . . . . .	1
Progress Report . . . . .	2
Michigan Campaign . . . . .	3
Thumbnail Sketch . . . . .	3
Rains Destroy Crop . . . . .	3
Security . . . . .	4
Duck Damage . . . . .	4
War on Weevils . . . . .	5
Mrs. Gingrich--At Work . . . . .	5
Idaho Rain Damage . . . . .	5
Cotton Leaflets . . . . .	6
Counties Show Increase . . . . .	7
Cotton Meetings . . . . .	8
Kansas Area Reseeded . . . . .	8
County Record . . . . .	8
58 Contracts--One Day . . . . .	9
Good Business! . . . . .	9
High Hitting Average . . . . .	9

against 34,166 in '42; Wisconsin, 709 against 2,885; Tennessee, 210 against 1,902; and West Virginia, 92 against 411.

Figures as of October 15 show that over 127,000 indemnity claims have been submitted representing a total of 18,270,000 bushels. Excess moisture, floods, winterkill, and drought did the most damage to the 1941 crop but some losses were caused by every unavoidable hazard known to wheatgrowers. The most unusual cause of loss occurred in North Dakota and Minnesota where ducks swam right up to wheat

(See PROGRESS page 8)

### Fourth Annual Confab Attended by Some 150 Men

Changes in the Federal crop insurance program submitted during the past year by state and county committees were thoroughly reviewed at the recent fourth annual conference held at Denver, Colo. The conference was attended by about 150 persons including state committeemen from the 38 states in which wheat is grown. All branch office managers were in attendance, including Jesse Watson of the Dallas office and John McClure of Birmingham, Ala. Among those in attendance from Washington, D. C., were Manager Leroy K. Smith, Assistant Manager Cecil A. Johnson, representatives of the various AAA divisions, and several section heads from the headquarter's office.

R. M. (Spike) Evans, AAA administrator, and Leroy K. Smith were the principal speakers. Evans discussed, among other things, the need for food supplies in England based on firsthand (See CONFERENCE page 7)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION—BRANCH OFFICE PROGRESS REPORTS  
 (As of November 15, 1941)

1942 Wheat Sign-up										1941 Indemnities							
Applications received		Farms insured		Estimated insured acreage		Estimated insured bushels		Estimated insured production bushels		Total indemnity claims number		Total premium payments number		Total premium payments bushels		Estimated insured production bushels	
<u>Richmond Office:</u>																	
Delaware	723	802	8,085	15,160	193,536	69	583	4,350	5,257	128,420	528,508	20,269	5,257	128,420			
Maryland	2,229	2,474	31,551	58,841	832,723	125	1,735	7,976	7,976	528,508	528,508	20,269	5,257	128,420			
New Jersey	65	66	327	648	9,782	9	165	502	1,285	37,843	37,843	110,318	110,318	1,285	37,843		
New York	1,418	1,450	11,444	16,927	265,356	121	1,001	7,233	7,701	183,174	183,174	116,309	116,309	2,023	183,174		
North Carolina	48	49	161	323	3,747	29	457	1,073	2,748	61,110	61,110	112,669	112,669	2,748	61,110		
Pennsylvania	7,166	7,487	50,788	88,270	1,348,396	1,064	7,280	53,708	47,736	1,308,170	1,308,170	23,459	23,459	47,736	1,308,170		
Virginia	2,579	2,778	22,956	44,630	552,387	432	2,523	19,155	23,459	552,342	552,342	892	892	23,459	552,342		
West Virginia	386	411	1,899	3,287	36,779	15	88	897	892	16,857	16,857	16,857	16,857	892	16,857		
Total	14,614	15,517	127,211	228,086	3,292,706	1,864	13,832	94,474	109,347	2,816,424	2,816,424	21,182,292	21,182,292	2,041	2,816,424		
<u>Chicago Office:</u>																	
Illinois	35,221	45,328	744,594	843,911	11,048,698	5,526	38,065	441,179	496,316	7,323,956	7,323,956	34,833	34,833	496,316	7,323,956		
Indiana	31,961	36,685	375,315	401,507	5,233,331	1,067	35,504	371,719	413,134	5,182,058	5,182,058	110,318	110,318	5,182,058	5,182,058		
Iowa	8,389	9,951	173,872	156,743	1,815,067	5103	7,428	685,418	685,418	1,288,669	1,288,669	116,309	116,309	1,288,669	1,288,669		
Kentucky	885	943	12,765	14,160	141,402	28	615	907	9,944	2,171,309	2,171,309	112,669	112,669	2,171,309	2,171,309		
Michigan	31,885	34,166	217,890	260,423	3,979,289	1,963	15,345	76,309	112,669	335,267	335,267	108,057	108,057	335,267	335,267		
Ohio	37,070	41,770	394,406	408,292	5,952,674	3,133	33,958	108,057	108,057	5,069,969	5,069,969	210	210	464	5,069,969		
Tennessee	1,791	1,902	10,441	19,500	167,670	17	210	210	210	30,622	30,622	2,041	2,041	2,041	30,622		
Total	147,202	170,745	1,934,283	2,084,536	28,128,131	16,837	131,125	1,347,167	1,438,271	21,182,292	21,182,292	8,530,779	8,530,779	8,530,779	21,182,292		
<u>Kansas City Office:</u>																	
Arkansas	39	47	141	410	2,779	15	38	1,223	1,223	7,406	7,406	88,279	88,279	1,223	7,406		
Colorado	2,045	3,465	316,142	171,502	1,232,571	614	5,878	413,134	413,134	1,612,359	1,612,359	58,225	58,225	3,277,041	1,612,359		
Kansas	41,883	58,494	2,779,553	2,287,605	23,039,855	20,680	58,225	2,779,041	2,779,041	20,557,283	20,557,283	13,468	13,468	3,277,041	20,557,283		
Missouri	35,233	42,151	650,457	754,454	8,136,087	13,468	25,179	1,635,001	1,635,001	4,405,475	4,405,475	19,478,512	19,478,512	7,061,444	4,405,475		
Nebraska	53,875	73,605	3,211,551	1,731,615	19,478,512	44,191	63,234	7,061,444	7,061,444	14,148	14,148	33,958	33,958	2,648,084	14,148		
New Mexico	21,319	28,426	1,609,971	60,666	20,939,414	83	256	54,885	54,885	114,263	114,263	11,609	11,609	33,462	114,263		
Oklahoma	21,346	28,426	1,183,030	1,303,235	11,673,005	10,084	25,046	1,231,061	1,231,061	812,573	812,573	7,748,990	7,748,990	1,006,011	7,748,990		
Texas	9,303	11,438	1,155,466	723,822	4,939,381	5,522	9,331	1,766,550	1,766,550	50,249	50,249	1,521	1,521	1,462,662	50,249		
Total	164,043	217,837	9,357,411	7,063,309	68,691,604	94,657	187,787	14,619,639	14,619,639	559,188	559,188	8,530,779	8,530,779	8,530,779	559,188		
<u>Minneapolis Office:</u>																	
Minnesota	7,895	8,819	101,665	90,094	1,057,497	5,279	15,435	377,448	377,448	2,693,619	2,693,619	1,244,234	1,244,234	4,247	2,693,619		
Montana	1,188	2,400	404,078	213,876	1,868,661	168	1,247	37,913	37,913	4,838,613	4,838,613	1,171,131	1,171,131	1,171,131	4,838,613		
North Dakota	151	218	14,544	124,443	652	19,358	14,933	1,607	1,607	5,960	5,960	935,612	935,612	2,023	5,960		
South Dakota	2,582	6,819	461,920	229,576	5,109,337	3,632	14,192	517,608	517,608	2,842,448	2,842,448	707	707	4,689	2,842,448		
Wisconsin	2,752	2,885	1,9,649	17,374	211,525	326	707	11,069	11,069	50,249	50,249	13,892	13,892	247,662	50,249		
Wyoming	441	792	78,460	50,126	307,418	89	1,521	1,521	1,521	50,249	50,249	437	437	132,860	50,249		
Total	15,009	21,993	1,082,492	615,590	5,078,881	10,146	54,840	1,102,923	1,102,923	14,189,412	14,189,412	2,911,900	2,911,900	2,911,900	14,189,412		
<u>Spokane Office: (3-19-41)</u>																	
Arizona	26	89	628	817	13,815	92	170	28,769	28,769	2,969	2,969	1,271	1,271	2,969	2,969		
California	864	1,568	223,101	155,326	2,235,912	1,287	2,771	2,771	2,771	1,174	1,174	236,472	236,472	1,174	1,174		
Idaho	3,646	6,233	273,522	338,820	5,648,342	978	11,087	258,116	258,116	4,838,613	4,838,613	1,607	1,607	2,023	4,838,613		
Nevada	14	18	276	274	5,209	22	103	1,607	1,607	5,960	5,960	1,236	1,236	229,019	4,020,389		
Oregon	3,395	5,587	294,144	335,861	5,726,916	1,236	5,512	127,924	127,924	9,020,401	9,020,401	183,174	183,174	67,863	9,020,401		
Utah	4,708	5,716	178,071	169,685	2,85,164	183	3,513	3,513	3,513	5,960	5,960	241,296	241,296	67,863	5,960		
Washington	2,955	5,050	360,205	525,748	9,126,200	437	4,492	132,860	132,860	5,960	5,960	241,296	241,296	67,863	5,960		
Total	15,608	24,261	1,330,003	1,526,531	25,241,558	4,235	27,605	1,292,365	1,292,365	17,867,423	17,867,423	14,020,116	14,020,116	14,020,116	17,867,423		
GRAND TOTAL	356,476	450,293	13,831,400	11,518,052	130,682,580	127,739	415,189	127,739	127,739	109,256,401	109,256,401	21,182,292	21,182,292	21,182,292	109,256,401		

# MICHIGAN CAMPAIGN GETS OVERWHELMING RESULTS

## County And Individual Prizes Awarded For Highest Record

Michigan's 1942 crop insurance campaign put all-risk coverage on more than twice as many farms as were insured in 1941, latest figures show. Actually, 15,345 contracts were in force last year against 34,166 so far this year, guaranteeing production of almost 4 million bushels. The State AAA committee had set a goal of 25,000 insured farms in 1942, so even their own expectations were far exceeded.

The sign-up campaign took the form of a contest from the very first when field representatives in each county were assigned their territories and given participation goals to shoot at. County and individual prizes were at stake which made for keen competition among counties and also among representatives in each county. On August 30, every wheat-growing county in the state except three had gone past its goal, some counties doing nearly double what was expected of them.

Shiawassee County really went over the top. With a goal of 635, the boys went out and put all-risk coverage on 1,244 farms, or 95.9 percent above expectations. By "the boys" we mean Charles McConnell, LeRoy Drury, Lamont Meier, Lawrence Seward, Bion Somers, Mark Conroy, Harvey Leavitt, James McAvoy, Wm. Wade, Arnold Loomis, Timothy (See MICHIGAN page 10)

## HE LIKES TEXAS; TEXAS LIKES HIM



Jesse H. Watson

Manager of the Dallas branch office . . . . As a boy he had a burning ambition to be a lawyer but very early in life he got in the cotton business and has been in it ever since . . . . Jesse studied cotton classing, marketing, and handling as early as 1909 at commercial college at Bowie, Tex. . . . Worked at buying and handling cotton for exporting firms in Fort Worth and Wichita Falls until he became community AAA committeeman in 1933 . . . county committeeman in 1935 . . . state committeeman from 1936 to 1940.

He and wife both native Texans . . . grew up on farm 100 miles northwest of Fort Worth . . . Likes steak smothered with onions but a diet recently has curtailed the size of the steak . . . . Favorite (See WATSON page 10)

## Fall Rains Destroy North Dakota Crops

Up to the first of last August it was estimated by Harry D. Lohse, AAA state chairman, that very few indemnities would have to be paid in North Dakota. Scattered hail losses and some damage from wild oat infestation at that time seemed to be the only possible menace to one of the largest wheat crops ever grown in the state.

A rainy spell started, however, when harvesting was about half over and it kept on raining through September causing much damage to uncut grain as well as to thousands of acres of wheat in the shock. Total loss was suffered by many uninsured growers, but, fortunately, some of the failure acreages were insured whereby the grower will receive income from 75 percent of an average crop.

A typical insured grower is Carl C. Bird who has farmed in Southeastern Trail County for 24 years. He actually harvested only 575 bushels from 210 acres. He says: "After experiencing how crop insurance works, I'd be afraid to take a chance without it. I've carried insurance since it was first started in 1939 and have suffered a different kind of loss each year. In 1939 it was drought and some hail; in 1940, hail; and this year excessive rainfall during harvest time."

# CROP INSURANCE MEANS SECURITY

By T. E. Howard

As the population increases, the complexities of our civilization become more difficult to comprehend and the people become confused and baffled by the effect of changes in national or world affairs which they do not understand.

The result of this mental disturbance causes fear, and fear is the cause of unrest. Fear, unrest, and mental confusion are not healthy signs within our Democracy and are the outgrowth of insecurity. People, as well as the animal kingdom, have all down through the ages sought to make themselves secure against want. By presenting the reasons for fear of want, the race develops cultural pursuits and raises the standards of living.

The law of self-preservation works that way. Security develops higher cultural patterns and living standards. The shell around the oyster, the bird's fleet wing, the tiger's sharp teeth, the house, the suit of clothes, the insurance policy, are merely evidences of the age-old hunt for security.

Men want to be secure against hunger, or against the cold or stormy weather. They want to be secure in holding their jobs, and in the ownership of their property, be it little or much.

They want to be secure against the loss of oppor-

## Duck Damage A La Shock!

Here's a little story—a true story which proves that a farmer never knows what to expect in the way of hazards. Out in North Dakota, where hail, rust, hoppers, drought, and wind take their annual toll, many farmers this past fall have had unusual experience in that so much rain fell between harvest

and threshing that lots of shocked fields were under water. But that's not all! On the farm of Christ Knatterud, near Maddock, big flocks of ducks swam up to the wheat shocks and helped themselves--for which Mr. Knatterud has sent in a claim for loss under his all-risk insurance.

tunity to better themselves. They want assurance that they will have plenty of both food and fiber today, tomorrow, and as long as they live. It is noble, and not cowardly, to seek security.

Private enterprise with accumulated capital within our profit-wise corporate structure has set up many methods by which some degree of security may be had by the individual who can pay for it.

For instance, life insurance can be secured so that in case of his death a man's family may pay debts and live without his earning power. That is security.

Insurance against theft is available for almost every kind of commercial enterprise. The potential income of a person or a corporation can be insured day by day or year by year if they pay for it. These and many more ways of having some degree of security have long been available for persons in many walks of life. The farmers and planters, however, have an entirely different problem. Their annual potential income is in the growing crop in the field.

The purchasing power of the farmer, his living standards, and his ability to pay what he owes, all rest in his growing crop and in the price he gets for the crop after harvest.

But drought may come, or flood or hail may destroy the crop. Before 1939 the farmer had no protection against crop loss. If his crop was destroyed, he of course had nothing to sell regardless of the price. This kind of a loss puts him on mighty short rations for a year, or shuts off his credit because he cannot pay his debts. Or it may be the chinch bug or boll weevil, grasshoppers, or Mormon crickets that destroy his purchasing power. Many crop diseases have annually destroyed the security and well-being of thousands of farm families. Such is the history of the farming business.

No private enterprise has ever developed a nation-wide all-risk crop insurance for farmers so they could be sure of having a crop to sell, or its equivalent in cash, and

(See SECURITY page 9)

## LACK OF FOOD MAY WIN WAR ON COTTON WEEVIL

Starving boll weevils by cutting cotton stalks early in the fall has been proven by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to be an effective way to reduce possible damage from this pest the following season. Fortunately, the extensive boll weevil damage the past season is one reason why more farmers than ever before are cutting their stalks this fall.

Cotton stalks are the weevil's main fall food supply, and if this is cut off early enough it sends the pests into winter hibernation in a half starved condition and less likely to survive until spring. Although early cutting of stalks has been recommended by the Department of Agriculture for 40 years, the practice has never been very popular until this fall when greater action was prompted by the prospects of another bad weevil year and possible shortages of dusting machinery and calcium arsenate poison in 1942.

Laboratory tests to determine the effectiveness of early stalk cutting showed that only 85 of 5,000 weevils removed from cotton plants in October survived the winter whereas 968 of 5,000 weevils removed from the plants in November survived and emerged the following spring and summer. In other words, October removal reduced survival by 90 percent.

FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS.

## Good Sales Work Done In Illinois By FCI Fieldwoman

Maybe there are lots of women crop insurance sales representatives but the only one we have actual graphic evidence of is Mrs. Edna Gingrich of Princeville, Ill., whom we here present--at work.



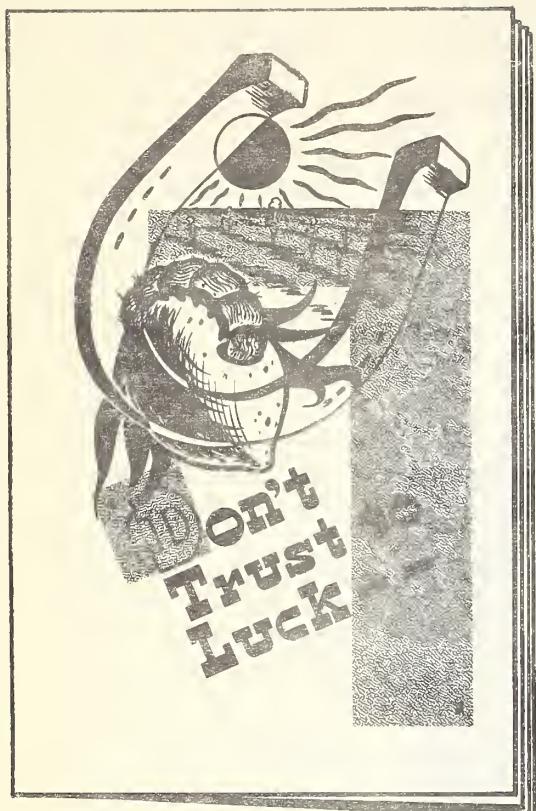
The draft and the shortage of hired men due to higher wages in defense factories might have had something to do with it, but the main reason why Mrs. Gingrich was selected to present insurance to her neighbors was the excellent job she did on her community's marketing quota referendum board. And she apparently is keeping up her good record for efficiency, because of the entire 42 contracts written in her county this year 19 of them, covering 21 farms, were in Essex Township, Mrs. Gingrich's sales territory.

How did she do it? Well, the all-risk feature of the contract was her most successful talking point. She would explain that FCIC protects against loss from all natural causes. "It's cheaper than any other kind of insurance, and gives more protection."

## IDaho Rain Damage Worst Since 1893

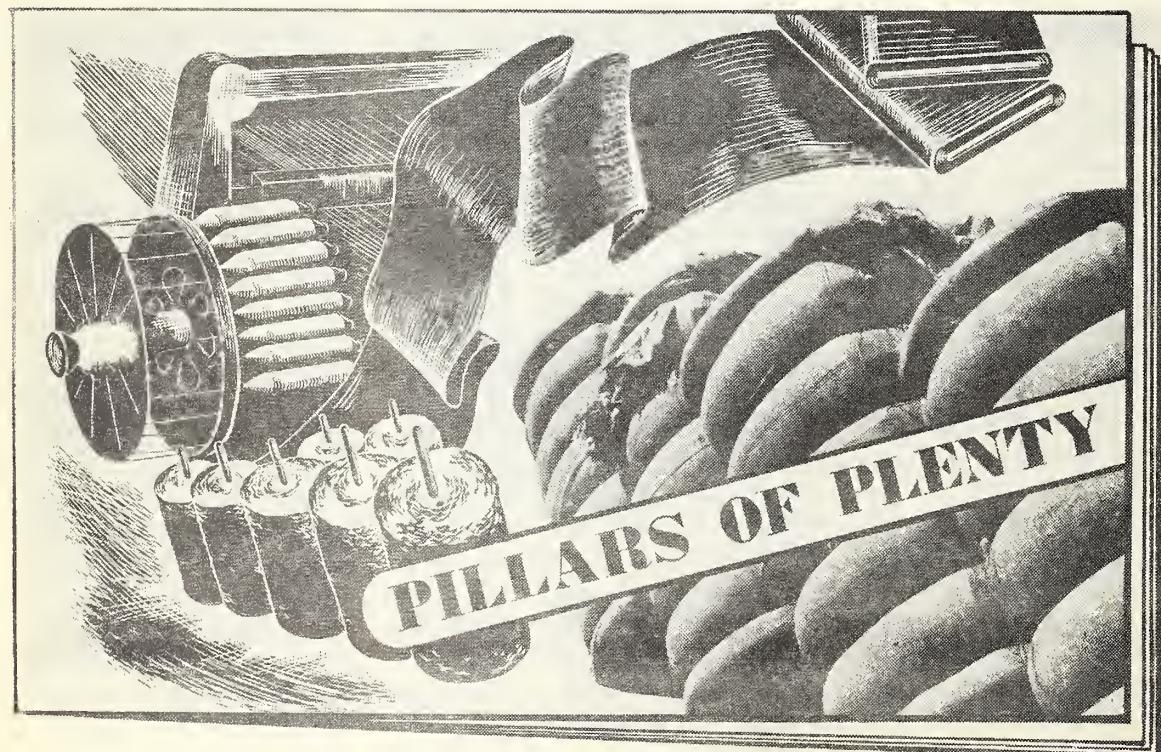
Nearly half a century ago -- 1893 to be exact -- wheat crop losses in Idaho were the worst in history due to too much rain. The second heaviest loss, reports show, was to the 1941 crop, also caused by too much rain, but quite a few of the wheat growers this time had insurance protection so the loss was not nearly as bad as it could have been. A report from the state says that insurance payments in Latah, Nez Perce, and other counties this year will exceed losses in any other year since the insurance program was put into operation.

Then Mrs. Gingrich recited to the prospect her own experience with crop insurance. She operates a 140-acre farm left to her by her father on which she has had crop insurance every year. This year she sold her husband insurance on their 320-acre farm. So she could say to farmers: "I've had crop insurance since the beginning. We raise a good crop of wheat for this country. Our 1941 allotment was 41.6 acres and, of course, that is all we seeded. You remember that cold spell last fall--thermometer dropped to nothing all of a sudden! I guess that didn't do our wheat any good. Anyway, the shoots showed all the symptoms of winterkill and the crop was short. Fortunately, we were insured. We put in our claim and soon received an indemnity of 96 (See GINGRICH page 8)



T

These two leaflets on cotton crop insurance will soon be off the press and ready for distribution. Pillars of Plenty tells what all-risk insurance is, what it will do for the cotton grower, and what he must do to get it. Don't Trust to Luck is an illustrated leaflet picturizing cotton growing. It explains what the cotton grower has at stake and how crop insurance will protect his investment. Both leaflets are designed to help announce the cotton insurance program during the next few months.



# COUNTIES SHOW BIG INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

## CONFERENCE

(Cont'd from page 1)

information obtained upon a recent trip to that country. Mr. Smith gave a resume of the progress the program has made so far toward accomplishing its purpose but stressed the need for improvements as indicated by another year's experience.

Among the more important problems on which recommendations were made were automatic and term insurance, revised closing dates, administrative procedures, and various matters relating to preparation of forms, etc.

Considerable study was given to what information and presentation plans should consist of and how information material can most effectively be distributed. Methods to be used to collect annual yields and to determine 1942 average farm and county yields were thoroughly studied. Suggestions made during the past year regarding special practices and irrigation problems were considered as were field inspections, adjustments, and indemnity settlements.

Major changes requiring legislation were discussed, including the upper 75 percent plan, coverage for fire and hail on an acreage basis, quality insurance, and 75 percent coverage on any loss under the average yield for the farm. A joint committee was appointed to study and make recommendations regarding problems common to both

wheat and cotton insurance. This same committee studied the feasibility of extending all-risk insurance to crops other than wheat and cotton, such as corn, citrus fruits, tobacco, rice, and forests.

In all, seven committees worked on changes and modifications for the 1943 program. They were:

Committee on Application Procedure and Selectivity:

Charles Gregory, Chairman, Ind.; John Buck, Ill.; T. T. Showalter, Va.; Adrian Shoemaker, Wyo.; Edward Kottas, Mont.; Robert Taylor, Oreg.; E. R. Duke, Tex.; Willis Bergey, Pa.; C. B. Holmes, K. C. Branch Office; Wendell Becroft, Kans.; Christ Kainrad, Ohio; Clifford Collings, Utah.

Committee on Information and Presentation:

Orville Lee, Chairman, Utah; Lawrence Norton, Kans.; Floyd Himes, Mich.; Fred Borner, Wis.; Hervey Hazen, Iowa; Ed Bledsoe, Colo.; Obed Lassen, Ariz.; V. P. O'Reilly, Richmond Branch Office; Archie Camp, Wash.

Committee on Yields and Rates: Ervin Anderson, Chairman, Minneapolis Branch Office; Alvin McCormack, Idaho; Robert McKenna, Mont.; Bert Kelly, Wyo.; Harry Combrink, Ill.; William Moore, Mo.; Leo Manus, S. Dak.; Tom Cornwall, N. C.; Lyle L. Hague, Okla.; Lawrence Draper, N.Y.

Committee on Special Practices and Irrigation Problems: Glenn Harris, Chairman, Calif.; Ray Nimmo, Colo.; Wm. MacDonald, N. Dak.; Jess Alton, Iowa;

(See CONFERENCE page 10)

## Nearly All Winter Wheat States Show Healthy Gains

Last year about this time Newsletter announced that all records for winter wheat participation had been broken. Now, a year later, with records fairly complete on the 1942 sign-up, figures selected at random from county reports show how last year's records have been shattered.

ILLINOIS--Mason County, for example, has 1,250 farms insured this year, a jump of 200 over last . . Monroe County has 1,000 contracts against 834 in 1941 . . Participation for the state as a whole went from 38,079 in 1941 to 45,019 insured farms in 1942 with a still greater percentage increase in insured acreage; last year 570,000 acres insured---this year 760,000.

NEBRASKA--Over 2,300 Saline County wheatgrowers have insured this year which is nearly double last year's participation . . . . 1,746 Polk County growers have their next crop insured, a 30 percent increase with the county's insured production at 375,000 bushels. For the whole state, insured production jumped from  $14\frac{1}{2}$  million in 1941 to  $19\frac{1}{2}$  million in '42.

OHIO--Licking County has 1,082 contracts this year which is 282 more than last year. Preble County, with 831 insured farms, has a 50 percent increase 1942's insured production for the whole state

(See INCREASE page 10)

# Louisiana Cotton Insurance Program Getting Under Way

Five cotton crop insurance meetings have been held in Louisiana at Baton Rouge, Monroe, Choushatta, Alexandria, and Crowley, respectively. In attendance were parish administrative officers, farmer-committeemen, and county agents who expressed the belief that crop insurance will be well received in Louisiana, especially in those areas of heavy crop failure the past year.

"The principal subject discussed at the meetings," according to the State office house organ, "was the method of calculating average yields and setting up premium rates for individual farms, work which must be done within the next few months.

"The chief concern of the committeemen who set up the yields and rates will be to make an equitable calculation for each farm. On this the success or failure of the program will depend. If the rates are set too low, the program will be a financial failure; if they are too high, the insurance cannot be sold . . . Crop insurance will not apply to losses due to negligence or improper methods of cultivation. It is not a relief program or insurance against laziness or carelessness."

Twenty-seven other meetings were held at various other places in the state between October 13 and October 20 to work out

## Kansas Area Reseeded

Word has been received that many of the early seeded wheatfields in south central Kansas had to be redrilled because of rotting and growth of smut. Approximately a third of the winter wheat was seeded before wet weather caused the rotting and smut hazard.

## GINGRICH

(Cont'd from page 5)  
bushels. Maybe that cold spell got your wheat crop too. If it did, you probably regret not having insurance. If you harvested a good crop, that's all the more reason for insuring in '42, because the law of averages is bound to catch up with you soon."

Mrs. Gingrich was born and raised on a farm . . . taught school before she married a farmer . . . active in Home Bureau, Red Cross, and church work.. All this and she takes care of a large flock of white rocks and Wyandotte chickens too.

Commenting on her work in the 1942 sign-up, Mrs. Gingrich said that "in almost every instance I found that people understood crop insurance and were in favor of it, but many of them weren't seeding wheat this year. 'Come around when you can insure our corn,' they said."

some of the administrative and other problems involved in getting the program in operation.

## Goshen County Has Half Of Wyoming Insurance

Goshen County, Wyo., has established some kind of a record in that more than half of all the farms insured in the whole state are in Goshen County. Of the state's 792 insured farms, Goshen has 413; of the 50,100 insured acres, Goshen has 25,730; and of the 305,500 bushels of insured production in Wyoming, Goshen County has 154,380.

"We've consistently carried more crop insurance than any other county, in good years and bad," states W. R. Morton, chairman of the Goshen County AAA committee. "Our farmers have always farmed on a solid businesslike basis, so we are generally prepared to meet sudden adjustments. Now, with the biggest farm production program in the history of agriculture ahead of us, we'll very likely see Goshen well out in front again. With every farmer in the county being asked to increase production of milk, eggs, meat, and so forth, it's encouraging to know that our farmers are in such good shape."

## PROGRESS

(Cont'd from page 1)  
shocks and helped themselves. Heaviest losses were suffered in California, Arizona, Nebraska, and Missouri. Records on types of settlement as of October 31 show 57,600 were by immediate cash settlement, and 67,366 by deferred cash settlement.

The table on page 2 shows by states the 1942 sign-up and indemnities paid under the 1941 program.

## **Idaho's Elmer Griffith Gets 58 Farms In 1 Day**

Following the final drive for 1942 winter wheat applications, the Idaho state office sent in this success story about crop insurance activities in Kootenai County: "August 30 the sun rose bright and clear. On time were County Committeeman H. A. Daniels and FCI Assistant Elmer Griffith to hold the final sign-up meeting of the drive. But rain had kept farmers from harvesting, so they stayed home to harvest. Not even one came." Not to be outdone by this turn of events, Griffith said to Daniels: "You take these forms and go south, and I'll take this batch and start north. We'll meet here at five o'clock.

"At one place, Griffith minded the baby while the farmer's wife found her husband and got his signature on an application. At another place he rode around the field on a combine and got four applications signed before he got off. Griffith reported back to Worley with 39 farms signed up. On his way back to Coeur d'Alene, the county seat, he stopped farmers along the highway, hit every farmhouse he knew hadn't been contacted, and rode into town with 19 more farms signed up. Box score for the day: 58 farms. In 1941 Kootenai had 378 insured farms and so far for 1942 it has a total of 417 farms."

Food will win the war and write the peace - - - Secretary Wickard.

## **GOOD BUSINESS!**

The application of business methods to farming netted 182 Dickinson County, Kansas, farmers some 33,000 bushels of wheat this year they would not have had otherwise. They had all-risk crop insurance so when floods, winterkill, Hessian fly, and hail raised havoc with their wheat crop they collected an indemnity just like the insured city merchant or manufacturer would if his source of income were suddenly destroyed by some unavoidable cause.

## **SECURITY**

(Cont'd from page 4)

have this chance for some degree of security.

Farmers started plans in 1921 to secure the aid of the Government in establishing all-risk crop insurance, to help protect the farm purchasing power. Such protection would, of course, also protect the business element of the community which depends on the farm purchasing power.

Year after year, since 1921, legislation was prepared and presented to Congress to cover this national agricultural need. Such legislation covering wheat crop insurance was finally adopted in 1938 and we have now had crop insurance for wheat for three years. In 1941, legislation extended this insurance to include cotton crop insurance and thus make some degree of security available to the cotton farmers.

## **Hoelzer Of Ohio Holds High Hitting Average**

A tantalizing little report came in from Wayne County, Ohio, stating simply that C. H. Hoelzer of Paint Township "sold 93 insurance policies out of 99 calls made. Then he started working in other territory." We'd sure like to know what method he used or which of the various methods he used were most effective. If Hoelzer were a baseball player, his batting average would be .929, and that is pretty hard to beat. But he's in the all-risk wheat insurance business and the facts about his success should not be "hidden under a bushel."

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is assisting the farmers to reach parity prices for the crop after it is produced. That's why the wheat and cotton farmers who have cooperated in adjusting the production by staying within the acreage allotments of these crops will this year receive cash returns of approximately \$1.16 per bushel for wheat and 16 cents per pound for cotton. Now with crop insurance to guarantee that the farmers who insure their crops will have wheat and cotton to sell at those good prices, we are changing the whole agricultural picture of insecurity to one of security. That's good sense! That's good business! That's not gambling!--That's security.

**MICHIGAN**

(Cont'd from page 3)

Carmody, Wm. Goetz, Harvey Banks, Harold Walsh, Floyd Roska, Roy Smith, and W. J. Morrissey. They made up the winning team. Allegan County had the runner-up team.

Setting goals and offering prizes for reaching them was only a part of the Michigan sign-up campaign, however. In addition to distributing a goodly quantity of general leaflets "Is This Your Farm," and "Danger Ahead," the State AAA committee in cooperation with the Michigan State College Extension Service issued a 4-page leaflet giving pertinent advice on farming in Michigan along with some well-selected facts about crop insurance----how it works; the cost; how to get it; etc.

At least seven local news stories were released at timely intervals; several newsmats were used. Seventeen 5-minute and three 15-minute radio programs were broadcast. This series of broadcasts began the latter part of June and continued right up to the 28th of August.

It was announced at district meetings early in July that prizes would be awarded to the counties turning in the best sales record. To keep everyone currently posted, a score sheet was issued weekly by the Michigan ACC. Competition became keen as each county watched its comparative standing. County prizes were awarded on the basis of the percentage by which any county exceeded

**CONFERENCE**

(Cont'd from page 7)

Knut Svenson, Minn.; R. O. Stelzer, Md.; B. G. Marsh, Ky.; Hall Sumner, Nev.; Thomas Emel, Nebr.; Emmet Womer, Kans.

Committee on Loss Adjustment, Commodity Credit Corporation Loans, and Price Differential: Robert Green, Chairman, Nebr.; B. L. Brookover, W. Va.; George Hall, Colo.; Harold Moon, N. Dak.; Clyde Kiddie, Oreg.; S. E. Purvines, Chicago Branch Office; Alfred Johnson, S. Dak.; Charles Thomas, Tex.

Committee on Program Changes Requiring Enabling Legislation: Ted Rupert, Chairman, Ohio; Cecil Hemp hill, N. Mex.; William Wolf, Wash.; John Mix, Idaho; Maurice Douglas, Ind.; L. E. Cain, Dela.; Herbert Fulton, N. Dak.; Maurice Doan, Mich.; Charles Johnson, Spokane Branch Office; Curtis Hicks, Colo.; W. T. Swink, Tex.

Joint Committee on Wheat and Cotton Problems: George Dysinger, Chairman, Okla.; C. L. Neill, Miss.; T. R. Breedlove, Ga.; Alton Owen, N. Mex.; Grover Warmbrod, Tenn.; J. H. Watson, Dallas Branch Office; J. B. McClure, Birmingham Branch Office; Ernest Hatch, Calif.; Bert Tankersley, Tex.

Its goal, not merely reaching the goal. First county prize was a 10 by 15 inch bronze plaque; second, a 10 by 12 bronze plaque; and third, a 9 by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch plaque. Individual prizes were awarded to the high man in each of the top counties. First prize was an automatic pencil; second, a pocket knife; and third, a key ring.

**WATSON**

(Cont'd from page 3)

expressions: Hotter'n a firecracker and busier'n a huntin' dog . . . Trying to calm a stampeding herd of 500 or 1,000 cattle in a blizzard is his most thrilling moment . . . that was when he was just a lad.

Italy, Texas, is his birthplace, but the farm home is near Newcastle, Young County . . . Mr. and Mrs. Watson have one son, Wilfred, now finishing law school at the University of Texas . . . the family is typically Texan and Jesse says he is glad to get back to the wide open spaces . . . Thinks Texas the best place in the world to live . . . Reads articles, Scattergood Baines stories, daily papers . . Likes to hunt and fish but helping administer the range, wheat, conservation, and crop insurance programs in the southern division during the past year has not left much time.

**INCREASE**

(Cont'd from page 7)

is about a quarter of a million bushels above '41.

IDAHO--Twice as many contracts this year as last in Lewis County.

KANSAS--Heavy increase in Washington County; 58 percent of all farms in the county being signed up; one township signed up 98 percent.

MICHIGAN--Participation in Allegan County increased 181 percent and is the second highest in the state . . . Genesee County had a 165 percent increase . . . The state as a whole more than doubled last year's sign-up----34,166 for '42 against 15,345 in '41.